

The Topeka State Journal.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

GOV. ROBINSON DEAD.

Passed Away at Lawrence at 4 O'clock This Morning.

Death Somewhat Unexpected as He Felt Better Last Night.

OF HEART FAILURE.

That Was the Immediate Cause of His Death.

Though He Suffered from Other Diseases Some Time.

THE FIRST GOVERNOR.

First Executive of Kansas After It Became a State.

He Leaves a Wife But Had No Children.

The Funeral Will Take Place at 3:30 O'clock Sunday.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Aug. 17.—Ex-Governor Charles Robinson died at his home in this city at 4 o'clock this morning. He had been ill several weeks. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure, but he had suffered with bladder and chronic stomach trouble. Previous to that time he had been at Excelsior Springs and other places for his health. His death was somewhat unexpected, as he was feeling better last evening.

He was first chosen governor under the Topeka constitution, and was recognized as governor by the terms of the Wyandotte constitution. Since his retirement from the governorship in 1883, he has held no important office, but has taken a part in politics, particularly in reform movements. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1890, and since then has lived in retirement on his farm. He has no living children, but his wife survives him. The funeral will be at 3:30 p. m. Sunday.

Gov. Robinson's Life.
Charles Robinson, the first governor of the state of Kansas, was born at Hardwick, Worcester county, Mass., July 21, 1818. He was bred to habits of frugality and industry, by parents who were themselves possessed of those New England cardinal virtues. His early educational advantages were such as the schools in the vicinity of his home afforded. He was an ambitious young scholar, and at the age of eighteen had acquired sufficient classical education to enter upon a collegiate course at Amherst college.

There he remained two years, when a severe inflammation of the eyes, which threatened blindness, compelled him to relinquish his studies and leave college with his course partially completed. He did not return to college, but on his recovery commenced the study of medicine, which he pursued at Woodstock, Vt., and Pittsfield, Mass., graduating at the medical school at the latter place with honor.

He first commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Belchertown, Hampshire county, Massachusetts. He removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1845, where he continued his practice, winning a wide spread reputation as a specialist in the treatment of chronic diseases. While a resident of Springfield, he became a partner of Dr. J. G. Holland, (Timothy Titcomb), who had been his former friend and classmate in the medical school from which he had been graduated.

In 1847, he removed to Fitchburg, where he continued successfully his medical practice for two years. In 1849, soon after the gold discoveries in California, he set out for the newly discovered El Dorado, being surgeon of one of the early pioneer parties of California emigrants. The party traveled by the then long, weary and dangerous overland route, which led them across the unsettled Indian territory of what is now Kansas, and the long stretches of arid plains beyond.

On his arrival in California, after a short time spent in prospecting and mining, he settled, as much as the time and surroundings would permit, at Sacramento, and there opened an eating house. Trouble soon broke out between the squatters and a set of later speculative comers who coveted their claims. Dr. Robinson became the adviser and acknowledged leader of the squatters in their contest for their rights. The "squatters riots," as they were termed, resulted in several serious encounters, in which many were wounded and a few lost their lives.

"The most serious conflict resulted in the death of the mayor of Sacramento on the one side and the dangerous wounding of Robinson on the other. Robinson, while still suffering from his wounds, was indicted for murder, assault with intent to kill, and conspiracy, and held a prisoner, pending his trial, for ten weeks aboard a prison ship. He was tried before the district court at Sacramento and acquitted.

During his imprisonment he was nominated and elected to the California legislature from the Sacramento district. He took a leading part in the legislative proceedings of the succeeding session, and was one of the prominent supporters of John C. Fremont, who was elected as United States senator during the session. On his return to Sacramento, he published a daily Free soil paper a short time.

July 1, 1851, he left California and set sail for "the states." On the voyage he suffered shipwreck on the Mexican coast. From Panama to Cuba he was employed as a surgeon on board a steamer filled with sick workmen, who had been en-

gaged in the construction of the Panama railroad, then being built.

He was stopping at Havana at the time of the ill-fated expedition of Lopez, which culminated in his death, and there learned, in witnessing his execution, the sure fate of all who fight against tyranny, and fail.

He reached his home in Fitchburg late in the fall of 1851, and there resumed the practice of medicine, which he continued until 1854 with great success. About the time of the organization of the Emigrant Aid society, he published a series of letters concerning the Kansas country through which he passed in 1849, which awakened a widespread interest in the unknown land, and drew the attention of the managers of the organization to the writer as an indispensable agent for the execution of the proposed work of selecting homes for free state emigrants, and otherwise carrying out the openly avowed object of the society to make Kansas a free state under the conditions which the Kansas-Nebraska bill had prescribed.

He thus became one of the heralds of free state emigration to Kansas, and designated to the society as the best objective point for a free state settlement in the territory, the land that lay along the bottoms of the Kansas river, at the foot of the hill he had climbed in 1849.

There the first party pitched their tents, and there Robinson made his own home September 4, 1854, at which time he and his family arrived. He with S. C. Pomeroy, was the conductor of the second party of New England emigrants—it being the first made up of families who came for bona fide settlement. He chose his home on Mount Oread, west of the site of Lawrence.

He was the first governor chosen under the Topeka constitution, and the first commander-in-chief of the free state militia. The Wyandotte constitution, under the forced recognition of congress, having been adopted, he was under its provisions, chosen the first governor of the free state of Kansas, and, in that position, organized under the laws the military forces upon a war basis, for the final struggle in which Kansas troops won fresh laurels and imperishable renown.

After the destruction of his home on Mount Oread, at the time of the sack of Lawrence in 1856, he did not rebuild. His present home is on a beautiful farm some three miles north of the city of Lawrence.

Mr. Robinson was married in November, 1844, to Miss Sarah Adams, daughter of William Adams, of West Brookfield, Mass. Two children were born to them, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Robinson died January 17, 1846, October 23, 1851, he married Miss Sara T. L. Lawrence, daughter of Hon. Myron Lawrence, an eminent lawyer and statesman of Massachusetts. Her mother was Clara (Dwight) Lawrence.

She was of the New England family of Dwights, of western Massachusetts, of which President Dwight of Yale college, is a member. She is the author of "Kansas; its Interior and Exterior Life," a book which, in its time, was not unworthy rival of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and it did securely lead, in its sphere, to rouse the northern heart in the early years of the Kansas struggle. Governor Robinson has no living children.

HOW IT AFFECTS IRON.

Tariff Bill Will Not Sensibly Depress Values, Says the Iron Review.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—The Iron Trade Review says: The iron industry has been close to a free trade basis for many months, and the putting into effect of the metal schedule with its reductions of from 20 to 30 per cent. from the McKinley bill will not depress values sensibly. Since there has been a general prediction of revival, based on the setting of the tariff uncertainty, there will be a general disposition to assist in fulfilling the prediction.

READY TO SHIP IN WOOL.

Canadian Dealers Will Send It as Soon as Tariff Bill Takes Effect.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 17.—A firm of wool dealers in this city have over a million pounds of wool stored in their warehouse here, nearly all of which will be shipped to the United States when the new tariff becomes a law. The Canadian wool clip as well as the clip of last year is nearly all in the country warehouses.

A Society to Help the Japanese.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The Japanese patriotic society is the name of a new organization, which has already branch establishments in Portland, Sacramento and Los Angeles. The object of the society is to collect funds from willing Japanese contributors, to be used in the war now in progress between China and Japan. The society of this city and Oakland has a committee of thirty members.

Democratic Nominee for Governor.
DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 17.—Charles E. Culberson, the nominee for governor, is a son of Congressman David B. Culberson of Texas, is a native of Alabama, but was raised in Texas. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia. He is now serving his second term as attorney general and is only 49 years of age. He is a brilliant lawyer, a forcible and pleasing speaker and of most popular and winning manners.

Congressmen Leaving Fast.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—There is hardly a quorum of the house left in town, as members are anxious to get away and are leaving on every train. Mr. Reed will see the session through. Most of the Democratic leaders are remaining in order to make a quorum in case of unexpected emergency in the tariff bill. The Democratic members recognize, however, that it will be impossible to do any business on which a party division might occur.

Burlington Stock Goes up.
NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Burlington has advanced 1½ per cent. on the declaration of the regular dividend and buying of the stock has been very heavy, largely to cover short contracts.

Even Princes are Arrested.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Paris says that Prince Emmanuel of Orleans was arrested in Bordeaux today while on his way to visit the emperor of Austria.

FULL OF BLUNDERS.

Hill Gets In a Few More Raps at the Tariff Bill.

As Usual He Wants the Income Tax Repealed.

HAD NO CONSCIENCE.

Some Insinuations as to the Finance Committee.

Democratic Conventions Everywhere for Free Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—At the opening of the session of the senate today a breeze occurred over the attempt of the Democratic majority to fill the vacancy on the finance committee, necessary to act on the free coal, iron ore, tarred wire and sugar bills. As soon as the reading of the journal was completed, Mr. Harris (Dem. Tenn.) on behalf of the Democratic steering committee, moved that the senator from California (Mr. White) be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Vance of North Carolina.

Mr. Chandler (Rep. N. H.) jumped to his feet and interposed an objection. The objection if sustained would carry the motion over until tomorrow.

Mr. Harris made the point of order that his motion was privileged because it looked to the organization of the senate.

A long and lively debate followed on the point of order.

Mr. Chandler contested the question with Mr. Harris. He remarked sarcastically that it was a little late to begin the organization of the senate. The rule he maintained, was plain. He called attention to the fact that the vacancy on the finance committee had existed for months, and that it was proposed now to fill it at the very close of the session.

Mr. Harris declared hotly that it was with profound astonishment he had heard an objection from the other side. In the eighteen years he had been a member of this body, no matter what party was in power, the majority has named, at will, the members of the several committees of the senate and no voice was heard in objection. The course of Mr. Chandler he condemned as the most revolutionary of revolutionary suggestions and it was received by him with such astonishment that he confessed he could hardly restrain himself.

Mr. Manderson (Rep. Neb.) remarked good naturedly that the senator from Tennessee did not appear to have restrained himself successfully.

Mr. Chandler declared that it came with ill-grace from Mr. Harris to condemn a request made under the rules of which he (Harris) was such a master. He said that Mr. Harris' imputation as uncalled for and warned him that he would have to be older than he was now before he could override the rules he had helped to frame.

Then Mr. Hill got the floor and plunged immediately into a criticism of the legislation which was the filling of the vacancy was designed to expedite. So far as the bills placing coal, iron ore and sugar on the free list were concerned, he had voted, he said, for them when they were legitimately before the senate and he was not trying to escape from his record.

Senator Hill said he stood ready to vote again to place them on the free list. None of his Democratic associates had opposed placing these articles on the free list when the tariff bill was before the senate because they had been bound by a caucus agreement, but if that agreement was now rent in twain, he had certain amendments to offer. He wanted the income tax provision repealed.

If the finance committee had been governed by liberty of judgment and conscience before it would have reported adversely on the income tax and now there was an attempt to pack the committee to secure an adverse report on this amendment. Heretofore in filling vacancies the steering committee first consulted the caucus with their Democratic colleagues. Why was a different course to be pursued now? He suggested that the resolution go over until the Democrats consult on the subject.

There had been a series of blunders throughout the tariff controversy. When Mr. Wilson had delivered a ringing speech for free sugar the Democratic sentiment of the country had accepted it as ex cathedra; had recognized in his voice the voice of the administration. "Democratic convention," said Mr. Hill, "all over the country are adopting resolutions in favor of free sugar, and upon the heels of the almost unanimous vote of the Democrats of the house came the letter of the secretary of the treasury saying that the placing of sugar on the free list would be suicidal.

If it was necessary to have the duty on sugar retained there ought to have been consultation before an attempt was made to place it on the free list. In the spirit of harmony, he would suggest a conference and that that matter would be allowed to go over so that a Democratic conference might be held to determine what was best to do.

Mr. Harris then put his motion in the form of a resolution and asked that it be allowed to go over.

Mr. Quay objected to its introduction until other morning business was disposed of. Mr. Harris' resolution finally went over under the rules. Mr. Murphy (Dem. N. Y.) presented a resolution, which being objected to also went over, declaring that in view of Secretary Carlisle's letter it is the sense of the senate that no further tariff legislation should be attempted at this session. The resolution of Mr. Gray, (Dem. Del.) directing the finance committee

to report without delay house bill No. 17,971, so amended as to provide for a revenue duty on all sugar without any differential duty on refined sugar, was laid on the table and the senate adjourned.

CLEVELAND GETS HOME.

Met at Gray Gables by Mrs. Cleveland and the Children.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Aug. 17.—President Cleveland arrived at Gray Gables today and was affectionately greeted by Mrs. Cleveland and the children. He appeared to be in good health and delighted to see his family. The light house tender John Rogers steamed into the bay past Hog Island, shortly after 9 o'clock. During the night, a coal schooner had appropriated the Gray Gables mooring, and the Rogers drifted idly down towards Monument beach.

Then there was a slight delay when she steamed back to a point opposite the Gables and anchored. A few minutes later President Cleveland, accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly and party, put off in a boat and were sent ashore at the Gray Gables landing at 9:30.

Mrs. Cleveland and the children had been signaling from the veranda of the cottage from the time the tender first appeared, and as the president stepped ashore they hastened to meet him. The president then entered Gray Gables, where breakfast was waiting.

At noon Mrs. Cleveland received a representative of the Associated Press. She said that the president had improved in health and was feeling quite well. He was, however, rather tired and as he wanted rest and absolute quiet, had lain down for a short time.

He could not see any one and would not be interviewed. Mrs. Cleveland said she had talked to the president but little, and could not say what his plans were. He would remain at home but a few days however, as important business would compel his return to Washington.

LOOKS LIKE CHOLERA.

A Disease in Indiana that has Created Quite a Scare.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17.—The state board of health today received news of a cholera scare in Dearborn county. The little daughter of Peter Mann of Weisberg was taken suddenly ill, with symptoms of cholera and died soon after. Another child, aged eleven, was taken ill August 11 and died next day. The attending physician who reported the case to the health board visited the family and found his mother ill.

The outcome in her case is not yet known. The deaths have caused much alarm in the county, but Secretary Metcalf of the health board is not inclined to give credence to the cholera theory.

This Morning's Fire.

Arthur Massey's blacksmith shop at 218 West Fifth street was the scene of this morning's fire. The fire started in the basement from a spark from the forge that had fallen through the floor. The woodwork was burned some but the damage will not exceed \$20. The building is owned by William Lytle.

The alarm was received by telephone at 7:30.

Burlington Declares a Dividend.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable September 15.

It Makes No Difference to Him.

LOSOS, Aug. 17.—Lord Willoughby D'Essex is engaged to Mrs. Murial Wilson, whose name was mentioned during the Tranby croft occurrences.

LOCAL MENTION.

J. M. Knight went to Ft. Smith, Ark., today, where he expects to open an undertaking establishment.

The Rock Island's Holton special today was a fairly good one, and about seventy people took advantage of it.

The weather report received at the Rock Island offices today shows that there were good rains last night between Holton and Holton, Colby and Phillipsburg, and south of Caldwell.

Lillie Johnson, 17-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Johnson, died of cholera infantum at her home, No. 4 State street, last night at 11 o'clock. The funeral will take place Saturday at 2 p. m.

Lillie Johnson, the year and a half old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Johnson, of No. 4 State street, died this morning of bilious fever. The funeral will be held from the residence at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

The executive committee of the Republican state central committee is holding a meeting this afternoon at party headquarters. In addition to the members of the committee almost all the candidates on the Republican state ticket are here attending the meeting.

The Women Voted.

Women voted in Union township, N. J., last month for the first time for school trustees. There are two villages in the district, and when the Roselle voters arrived they were accompanied by their wives. Objection was raised, but the chairman ruled that the women could vote under the state law, and then the opposing farmers started home in haste for their wives, daughters and sweethearts and soon returned with a force of the fair sex equal to the Roselle contingent. All the women voted, and one of their number was elected trustee.

Mme. Casimir-Perier.

Mme. Casimir-Perier, the wife of the new French president, is a very accomplished woman. She is a good English scholar, writes cleverly and can seize a political situation keenly. This political instinct she inherited from her father, M. D. Segur, who held office under Thiers in 1872. As a hostess at her home in the Rue Nitot she exhibited admirable qualities. Bright, entertaining and amiable, she attracted the best people to her salon. It is said that her husband relies greatly upon her advice.

BLACK LISTS.

Testimony Offered Before the Strike Commission.

That A. R. U. Men Are Persistently Refused Work.

MR. BEMIS A WITNESS.

Chicago's Noted College Professor Gives His Views.

He Has Some Strong Opinions on Arbitration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The strike commissioners' investigations today developed an enthusiastic disciple of Bellamy in the person of Roy M. Goodwin, a director of the A. R. U.

Goodwin, after a long examination regarding the recent strike declared that such troubles could be avoided by nationalizing railroads and all other extensive corporations and industries. He declared he was a Bellamyite and believed that the United States should be conducted after the manner laid down by the author of "Looking Backward."

Prof. E. W. Bemis, associate professor of political economy in the Chicago University, was a witness. He advocated, as a strike preventative, a national and permanent board of arbitration. He cited the Massachusetts board of conciliation as an evidence of the good effect that such an organization would have, but said that a national arbitration board should have a wider scope, and be endowed with greater powers than the Massachusetts board.

Prof. Bemis said he had studied the great railroad strike and its causes, and was very closely questioned by the commissioners. A number of railroad employees were examined, all of whom testified to having applied for work in different parts of the country since the strike, only to discover that they had been blacklisted because of the part they had taken in the boycott.

Mr. F. R. Mills, a Baltimore & Ohio engineer of Garrett, Ind., was called and testified that he was discharged July 14, and told that he was not to be employed again. Since then he sent a letter to W. G. Brinson, president of the Illinois Steel Co., asking for employment. In a few days Mr. Brinson replied that if the application had been received a week before he would have been glad to employ Mills, but now he had been informed of Mills' prominence in the A. R. U., and therefore could not employ him.

James B. Conners, a switchman, who had worked on the Grand Trunk road, testified that he had made application for work to the Union Stock Yards and Transit company and was refused. The official to whom he applied told him that no man who had ever served on labor committees would be given work.

Charles Naylor, fireman and engineer and a member of the A. R. U., was next. He was dismissed June 28, from the Pennsylvania lines, and knew that he was blacklisted because a general superintendent had told a friend of the witness that he could not get work.

Mr. Naylor said that the workmen would have no confidence in a permanent board of arbitrators, whether elected or appointed. He thought a new board should be appointed for each case. "These officials get too far away from the people," said Mr. Naylor.

Vice President Howard of the A. R. U. was recalled.

Mr. Howard desired to call the commissioners' attention to the two facts that the United States government is now blacklisting, or boycotting, 3,000 employees of the Union Pacific for their connection with the American Railroad union and that the railroads of the country were threatening to boycott the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road unless it withdrew its present low rate to Washington.

"We think that if the government can keep its hands off the railroads and let them settle their own difference by boycott or any way they please, it should keep its hands off the employees as well."

A burst of applause from the audience greeted this statement. The audience today was larger than at any previous session.

It is probable that the question of the extent of the jurisdiction of the commission will come up before the end of the investigation.

Coxeyites in New York.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Coxey army has arrived, sixteen strong, under the leadership of Count Reibackowski, an Austrian pole. The advance agent has asked the authorities to furnish them material for two good meals, which was done. Permission was granted them by the driving park association to camp on the race track.

Too Much For Him.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Bank Examiner Wm. Miller who has been working on the accounts of the suspended Second National bank of this city for the past two weeks committed suicide at one o'clock by shooting himself through the head, dying instantly. He had just completed the examination of the bank's affairs and submitted the result to Washington.

3,000 Copies of Tariff Bill Printed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—By direction of the secretary of the treasury 3,000 copies of the new tariff bill are being printed at the treasury branch of the government printing office for immediate distribution among customs officers.

Death From Cholera in England.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A death from cholera has occurred at Battersea a part of this city on the Surrey side of the Thames.

Downpour at Burlington, Ia.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 17.—A heavy thunder storm visited Burlington today with a downpour of rain for hours.

RUNNING TRIAL HEATS.

The L. A. W. Programme Gets a Late Start This Morning.

DENVER, Aug. 16.—The weather this forenoon is perfect and there is every prospect of another fine day's racing in the L. A. W. national tournament. Owing to bad management the trial heats were not started today until 11 o'clock, an hour later.

H. H. Maddox, of Asbury Park, attempted to beat the world's unspaced mile record of 2:15 2-5, made by Sanger, but failed. Maddox's time was 2:19 3-5. Owing to some irregularities the record of 2:39 1-5 made by Zeigler of California, does not stand.

Following are the results of the trial heats, all those named qualifying for the races this afternoon:

Half mile handicap, class B.—First heat: R. Gordon, first. Time, 1:01 2-5. Second heat: P. H. Fohlson, first. Time, 58 4-5.

Ball, the scratch man, rode in 59 2-5, two seconds better than the world's record, but it does not make a record as the time is not official.

One mile open class, A. First heat: B. B. Bird, first. Time 2:37 3-5. Second heat: A. Gardner, first. Time 2:31.

Two mile national championship. First heat: Art Brown, first. Time 5:11 2-5. Second heat: F. J. Titus, first. Time 5:04 3-5.

Five mile open class, B. First heat: J. S. Johnson, first. Time 2:42. Second heat: F. J. Titus, first. Time 2:25.

Drinking Impure Water.

It is a common habit with some people of really cleanly habits to take a drink of water on rising in the morning, using for that purpose water which has stood in the sleeping-room all night. The draught is all right, but the person who drinks water that has stood in a sleeping-room for several hours is simply inviting all sorts of disorders to visit him. Water is one of the ready absorbents of disease germs, and it would be a hazardous thing to drink water that has stood in an open vessel out in the open air, to say nothing of that shut up in a sleeping-room with all sorts of unhealthy exhalations being given off from the body. Nor is it well to drink water that has stood for several hours in the lead pipes—always let the water run for a few moments first.

Curious Old Sign.

Probably the only sign in Pennsylvania bearing an authentic portrait of Captain Lawrence of the old Chesapeake, and undoubtedly one of the oldest in the country, adorns the front of the tavern of Abraham Wolf, at East Petersburg, a few miles north of Lancaster. It was only lately repainted, and beneath the features of the gallant naval hero stand out his famous dying words: "Don't give up the ship."

First Barbers.

The barber's art in Europe dates from the time of Alexander the Great, B. C. 330. He ordered every soldier to shave lest the beard should give a handle to his enemies.

Rock Island May Buy It.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—It was decided today that the sale of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad by the sheriff will take place October 11 in this city. It will take about five million dollars to redeem the property, and it is practically assured that the Rock Island will bid it in.

The Queen and Carnot's Death.

The grief of the queen-empress on hearing of M. Carnot's assassination was so severe and unfeigned that those about her majesty feared that the depression it brought might necessitate a medical visit. During the dinner hour that fatal Sunday her majesty referred several times to the dreadful loss of life in the Taff Vale, and when, soon after her majesty had returned to her private apartments, the telegram containing the dreadful news of the president being stabbed arrived the queen became so low and dispirited as to occasion those about her real anxiety. No woman is more sympathetic than Queen Victoria.—London Vanity Fair.

The Heat Today.

The mercury today registered 90 on the government thermometer and 99½ on the street level.

1000
Water-
melons
to be sold at
5 cents each.

Topeka Grocery Co.
706 KANSAS AVE.